UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/325
22 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 73 (d) of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In order to discharge its functions, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters holds an annual session at United Nations Headquarters. Pursuant to section III of General Assembly resolution 37/99 K of 13 December 1982, the functions of the Advisory Board are as follows:

(a) To advise the Secretary-General on various aspects of studies and research in the area of arms limitation and disarmament carried out under the auspices of the United Nations or institutions within the United Nations system, in particular on the integration of a programme of such studies with a comprehensive programme of disarmament, once this had been established;

(b) To serve as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);

(c) To advise the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign;

(d) At the specific invitation of the Secretary-General, to provide him with advice on other matters within the area of disarmament and arms limitation.

2. In 1989, the Secretary-General decided to make a number of changes in the functioning of the Board, so as to facilitate a broader interpretation of the Board's existing mandate and to permit him to draw on the accumulated experience and wisdom of the Board for advice on matters within the area of arms limitation and disarmament. The title of the Board was also modified to "Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters".

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

3. The Secretary-General reports annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Advisory Board as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 38/183 O of 20 December 1983. A report on the 1993 session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters follows.

4. The Board held its twenty-fourth session from 28 June to 2 July in New York, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja. The chairmanship of the Board rotates annually. The present membership of the Board is shown in the annex.

5. The Board devoted three meetings of its 1993 session to discussing current developments and trends in international affairs and the implications therein for the role of the United Nations in international security and disarmament. In connection with the discussions on this item, the members of the Board considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New Dimensions of Arms Regulation and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era" (A/C.1/47/7). Introductory remarks by four members of the Board also set the tenor of the discussions. These members were: Professor Muchkund Dubey, Ambassador Peggy Mason, Ambassador Mohamed I. Shaker and Professor John Simpson. In response to the Secretary-General's request to the Board in 1989, the outcome of the Board's discussions on these questions was subsequently reflected in a personal report to him by the Chairman.

6. As regards the Board's exchange of views on issues of relevance to international peace and security, as reflected in the Chairman's report, the Secretary-General notes the view expressed unanimously by its members that, contrary to perceptions in certain quarters, the post-Cold War era was not the post-disarmament era. On the contrary, arms control and disarmament lay at the heart of the new collective/cooperative security building process that had emerged since the Cold War. While during the Cold War, arms control and disarmament had been primary tools for effecting containment and achieving stability, particularly between East and West, there now existed the opportunity to create a new international environment based on genuinely cooperative mechanisms for maintaining peace and security. Furthermore, while disarmament continued to play an important role as an instrument to limit or control armaments through the negotiation of agreements, it had now acquired added significance as a tool - together with preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building - in establishing the conditions for the flourishing of collective security.

7. Four main issues dominated the discussions of the Board on international affairs: the maintenance of peace at the global and regional levels; non-proliferation in all its aspects; conventional armament/disarmament; and multilateral disarmament machinery. In particular, the Secretary-General would like to note the following points raised in the Board's discussions that may deserve further review by the international community:

(a) There is a need to redefine the proper limits for the use of force, especially regarding the disarming of parties to a conflict, be it inter- or intra-State. Due regard should be paid to this question so that it does not impact negatively on the effective implementation of disarmament measures. To this end, the United Nations should endeavour to promote arms control and disarmament as cooperative efforts that seek to foster collective security based

on agreed rules of inter-State behaviour, including rules on the use of force, from the subregional to the regional to the global levels. In this connection, the promotion of defensive postures for armed forces would be useful.

(b) To permit the United Nations and regional organizations to discharge their responsibilities more effectively, they might find it useful to have access to satellite-generated data for the monitoring of sensitive areas, crisis management and the implementation of confidence-building measures.

(c) Whereas the Non-Proliferation Treaty should be extended indefinitely, appropriate consideration should be given to such concerns of non-nuclear-weapon States as the need for an early conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and the strengthening of negative security assurances.

(d) Non-proliferation should be addressed not only in its horizontal, but also in its vertical aspect, as the question of nuclear proliferation is increasingly related to the issue of nuclear disarmament.

(e) The main challenge for the United Nations in the area of non-proliferation is to enhance non-proliferation efforts, while at the same time trying to bridge the gap between supplier and recipient States of dual-purpose technology. The Organization could work to build consensus on the development of more universally accepted approaches for the transfer of technology. The development of codes of conduct, agreed guidelines and consultation procedures are possible paths to be followed by the United Nations in this area.

(f) The United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament have a potential role to play in promoting transparency, openness and confidence-building at the regional level as a first step in a broader regional security dialogue.

(g) The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms could make an even greater contribution to the strengthening of security if eventually it led to actual weapons reductions. In this connection, the Conference on Disarmament could also contribute to the process of arms reductions by developing general guidelines on the reduction or control of conventional arms within the regional context.

8. The Secretary-General further notes and welcomes the commitment made by members of the Board to continue their interchanges among themselves and through the Chairman during the time between the Board's annual sessions with a view to assisting the Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA) and UNIDIR in carrying out their respective programmes of work, as well as forwarding to the Secretary-General views and suggestions on relevant issues, as desirable and appropriate.

9. The Director of ODA and other staff of the Office briefed the Board on the status of various United Nations activities in the field of disarmament of relevance to the work of the Board. In the area of studies, the Board was informed of the conclusion of the work of the Panel of Governmental Technical Experts on the Register of Conventional Arms established by the Secretary-General, whose responsibilities included the elaboration of technical procedures

for the effective operation of the Register and modalities for early expansion of its scope.

10. Furthermore, the Board learned of the activities that have been undertaken by ODA for the effective implementation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Members welcomed the four regional workshops organized by the Office with a view to assisting Member States in developing a better understanding of the technical procedures involved in preparing a reply for the Register. Some members expressed the view that an effort should be made to hold workshops in regions not yet covered to assist Member States in those areas.

11. Members of the Board were pleased to learn of the number of replies to the Register received by June 1993 and expressed the hope that more States would participate in the Register in the future. Nevertheless, some members expressed concern that, unless an increasing number of States in particularly sensitive regions or subregions chose to report to the Register, early gains might be lost if reporting States stopped providing relevant data for lack of reciprocity in their particular regions.

12. Ambassador François de La Gorce, member of the Board and also of the group of experts on defensive security concepts and policies, briefed the Board on the highlights, conclusions and recommendations of the study on this subject. A status report was also given on the work of the group of governmental experts charged with the study on specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, which is due for submission by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

13. The Board heard with interest a presentation of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (formerly the World Disarmament Campaign) and the activities that had been undertaken within its framework since the Board's previous session. In this connection, it was recalled that at its previous session, the Board had indeed made a recommendation to change the name of the Campaign so as to reflect more accurately the realities of the times. The Board was informed that in carrying out the activities of the Disarmament Information Programme, ODA had continued the trend started in 1992 to promote such priorities as non-proliferation in all its aspects, regional approaches, openness and transparency and other confidence-building measures.

14. The Board was also briefed on the activities of the three Regional Centres, in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Strong concern was expressed regarding the difficult financial situation in which the Regional Centres found themselves. In view of the meaningful role which the Centres had and could continue to play, some members stated that a proposal to cover the administrative costs of the Centres from the regular budget of the United Nations should be supported. In this connection, some members voiced apprehension about the uncertainty regarding the post of Director of the Regional Centre in Asia. Some again raised the issue of accessibility and convenience of the location of the Centres vis-à-vis the role they were expected to play within their respective regions.

15. In its capacity as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, the Advisory Board considered and approved the report of the Director of UNIDIR on the Institute's activities in 1992-1993 and the proposed research programme and annual budget for 1994. In addition, the Board was also briefed by the Director of UNIDIR on the elements of UNIDIR's programme for 1995. An account of the Board's deliberations is contained in document A/48/270, Annex II, including the Board's recommendation of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations amounting to $220,000 for 1994. The Board expressed the view that the annual subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations would continue to be needed in the future in order to assure the independence and the financial viability of the Institute.

ANNEX

Members of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

Mr. Ednan T. Agaev
Head, Foreign Policy Planning Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Moscow, Russian Federation

Professor A. Bolaji Akinyemi
Former Minister of External Affairs of Nigeria
Former Director-General of the Nigerian
Institute of International Affairs
Lagos, Nigeria

Mr. Martin Chungong Ayafor
Minister
Director, Office of the Prime Minister
Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon

Mr. Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja
Ambassador
Embassy of Brazil to Argentina
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mitsuro Donowaki
Ambassador
Embassy of Japan to Mexico
Mexico City, Mexico

Prof. Muchkund Dubey
Former Foreign Secretary
New Delhi, India

Lt. General Emmanuel A. Erskine (Ret.)
Accra, Ghana

Dr. Curt Gasteyger
Professor, The Graduate Institute of International Studies
Director, Programme for Strategic and International
Security Studies
Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Henny J. van der Graaf
Brigadier General (Ret.)
Director, INSTEAD
Free University of Amsterdam
Center for Verification Technology
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Dr. Josef Holik
Ambassador
Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament
and Arms Control
Bonn, Germany

Mr. François de La Gorce
Ambassador
Paris, France

Mr. James F. Leonard
Ambassador
United States of America

Ms. Peggy Mason
Ambassador for Disarmament (IDX)
Department of External Affairs and International Trade
Ottawa, Canada

Mr. Rogelio Pfirter
Ambassador
Under-Secretary for Foreign Policy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mr. Mohamed I. Shaker
Ambassador
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Kingdom

Professor John Simpson
Director, Mountbatten Centre for International Studies
Department of Politics
University of Southampton
Southampton, United Kingdom

Ms. Siti Azizah Abod
Under-Secretary for Policy Division
Ministry of Defence
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Mr. J. Soedjati Djiwandono
Senior Researcher
Centre for Strategic and International Studies
Jakarta, Indonesia

Mr. Klaus Tornudd
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Helsinki, Finland

Mr. Sverre Lodgaard, Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, is an ex officio member of the Advisory Board when acting in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the Institute

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/326
24 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 72 (c) of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 47/53 D, adopted without a vote on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the Secretary-General for his efforts in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1993 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1994. In addition, the Assembly decided that the World Disarmament Campaign would be known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Section II provides the background to the Disarmament Information Programme as well as the framework within which activities are being conceived and carried out. Section III outlines specific activities carried out by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, as well as by the Department of Public Information since October 1992. Section IV deals with financial aspects of the Programme.

3. As regards activities envisaged for 1994, it should be noted that fewer elements of the Programme will be implemented than in previous years. Some will be temporarily suspended in order to ease the severe pressure currently placed upon the resources of the United Nations, including those allocated to the Office for Disarmament Affairs. This temporary suspension pertains in particular to those projects which are financed from extrabudgetary resources, such as conferences and meetings, since their implementation places demands on the staff of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which cannot be met in present circumstances. The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme to the General Assembly in 1994 will contain further information in this connection.

4. The present report should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/48/...).

II. BACKGROUND

5. The important function of disseminating information regarding arms limitation, disarmament and international security, which had been recognized by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament, in 1978, was formalized within the framework of a programme known as the World Disarmament Campaign initiated by the Assembly at its second special session on disarmament, in 1982. The programme aimed at informing, educating and generating public understanding and support for multilateral action in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and focused on five major constituencies:

elected representatives, research institutes, educational communities, non-governmental organizations and the media.

6. The programme has adapted to the extraordinary changes in international affairs that have occurred over the past five years. While retaining the same fundamental goals and basic structure, it has broadened considerably its scope, addressing a wide range of issues that the new political climate has given rise to, and, at the same time, developing means of exploring specific questions in depth. A growing willingness on the part of Governments to discuss old and new problems in a constructive and non-confrontational manner has resulted in greater support for United Nations disarmament information activities. This was evidenced, at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, by the agreement to rename the information programme, as noted in section I, and an increase in pledges to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (see sect. IV below).

7. Within the framework of its mandate, and across the spectrum of its activities, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has given increasing attention to the most urgent issues of global concern in the field, such as the question of non-proliferation in all its aspects, as well as to the ways and means of promoting regional approaches to disarmament and confidence-building measures, including greater openness and transparency in military matters.

8. During the reporting period, the activities of the programme have been carried out within the traditional four areas: regional activities, information and education activities, training activities, and special events. In addition, the Department of Public Information, in accordance with its own mandate as well as in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, has continued to implement a number of activities in support of the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN 1993 AND PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

A. Regional activities

9. As stated above, the pursuit of regional solutions to regional problems is being actively encouraged by the international community. The Office for Disarmament Affairs is promoting this approach either through the Regional Centres or in cooperation with individual Governments through the organization of regional conferences, meetings and seminars to facilitate an exchange of ideas and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts. During the reporting period, four such meetings were convened in cooperation with individual Governments and with the assistance of other institutions, as described below. (For details concerning the regional meetings convened by the Regional Centres, refer to the report of the Secretary-General on the Regional Centres (A/48/...).)

Symposium on Transparency in Armaments: The Mediterranean Region, Florence, Italy, 29 March-1 April 1993

10. The Symposium was organized in cooperation with the Forum on the Problems of Peace and War, and the support of the Government of Italy and the City of Florence, which also provided extrabudgetary resources for this meeting. The aim of the Symposium was to explore the concepts of openness and transparency as they apply to the pursuit of peace, security and disarmament, in particular in the Mediterranean region.

Conference on Disarmament Issues, Kyoto, Japan, 13-16 April 1993

11. The Conference, the third one in a series held at Kyoto on disarmament issues, was organized in cooperation with the Government of Japan and the Prefecture and City of Kyoto. It was financed from extrabudgetary resources contributed to the United Nations by the Government of Japan and earmarked for this purpose. The principal aim of the Conference was to review trends in the area of national security in the post-cold-war era and to study the challenges to disarmament in an increasingly interdependent world.

Symposium on Regional Approaches to Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, Graz, Austria, 2-4 June 1993

12. The Symposium was organized in cooperation with the Government of Austria and the City of Graz and financed from extrabudgetary resources contributed to the United Nations by the Government of Austria and earmarked for this purpose. The aim of the Symposium was to examine the main challenges that confront States in implementing confidence-building concepts and the evolution of confidence-building methodology in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe.

Symposium on Security, Disarmament and Confidence-Building in the CIS Context, Kiev, 27-30 September 1993

13. The Symposium was organized in cooperation with the Government of Ukraine and with the financial support of several other Governments and institutions. Its purpose was to clarify the security concerns of various member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the light of ongoing political and strategic developments in the region and to explore ways in which States and international organizations outside the Commonwealth of Independent States could assist the newly independent States in promoting stability and cooperation in specific areas of concern.

14. A proposal to host similar meetings in 1994 has been made by Japan.

B. Information and education activities

15. Information and education activities include the preparation and dissemination of a variety of publications, intended mainly for professionals and non-governmental organizations active in the field, as well as direct interaction with non-governmental organizations, mass media and research and academic institutions.

16. The main publication of the Office for Disarmament Affairs is the reference book The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, which covers the deliberations of the disarmament machinery of the United Nations, namely the First Committee and the Disarmament Commission, the work of the multilateral negotiating body - the Conference on Disarmament - developments in various regions, and negotiations between the Russian Federation and the United States of America; its supplement, Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements, is a compilation of the texts of relevant treaties, and data on their status with respect to adherence. The quarterly periodic review Disarmament, Topical Papers, the Study Series and the Disarmament Newsletter present material on specific issues. Special attention has been given to issuing the publications in a timely manner, and to addressing the areas of growing concern to Member States, noted in the preceding section. The Office has increasingly drawn upon the academic and research communities for articles for the periodic review and for papers at regional conferences, which are later published as Topical Papers.

17. During the period under review, the Office issued and distributed the following publications:

(a) The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 17 (1992);

(b) Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements, 4th edition, 2 vols.;

(c) Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nations (four issues);

(d) Disarmament Study Series (one issue);

(e) Topical Papers (five issues);

(f) Disarmament Newsletter (four issues).

18. In the forthcoming months and in 1994, the Office for Disarmament Affairs will continue to disseminate disarmament information materials. It will, however, scale down its publications programme, giving priority to the Yearbook and the Disarmament periodical.

19. During the period under review, the Office for Disarmament Affairs continued its involvement in a joint project with the International Association of University Presidents to develop prototype courses in arms control, disarmament and security for use at the undergraduate level and in professional schools worldwide. In addition to developing courses that take into account the new realities of international security, efforts were made to promote the project through a presentation on arms control education to a group of university presidents from 50 States and through a seminar for experts from developing countries.

20. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has continued to carry out speaking engagements for groups visiting the United Nations in both New York and Geneva. Some of those groups included members of parliament and elected representatives from Member States, religious groups, university, college and secondary-level students, educators and representatives of national and international

non-governmental organizations. Staff continued to attend and participate in events organized by non-governmental organizations and to be available for lectures at various universities.

C. Training activities

21. Training for young diplomats within the framework of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme involves some 30 fellows drawn mainly from developing countries. The programme, which lasts 12 weeks, comprises a series of lectures and attendance at meetings of the Conference on Disarmament, the First Committee of the General Assembly, and visits to various host countries. Lectures during 1993 dealt with such topics as regional approaches to disarmament, non-proliferation, transparency, international humanitarian law in armed conflicts, and non-military threats to security. Further information on the activities of this programme is provided in the relevant report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at the current session (A/48/...).

22. Training is also provided to graduate students through the internship programme of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. This activity is organized in cooperation with the United Nations ad hoc internship programme to introduce graduate students to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Students are given on-the-job training and the opportunity to follow deliberations of disarmament bodies at Headquarters such as the First Committee and the Disarmament Commission. During the period under review, the Office provided such training to 10 graduate students from different geographical regions.

23. A similar internship programme is sponsored by the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in cooperation with the Information Service at Geneva, allowing graduate students to familiarize themselves with the activities of the Conference on Disarmament.

D. Special events

24. Disarmament Week (week beginning 24 October) was commemorated in 1992, as in past years, with events at Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva. In New York, Disarmament Week was observed by the First Committee at its 18th meeting, on 27 October (see A/C.1/47/PV.18), at which statements were made by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, who introduced his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" (A/C.1/47/7), and the Chairman of the First Committee.

25. During the Week, a forum devoted to the subject of the chemical weapons Convention was held. The forum was organized by the NGO Committee on Disarmament in New York and co-sponsored by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. The following experts participated as its panelists (speakers): Ambassador Paul O'Sullivan of Australia, Mr. Julio Fiol of Chile, Ambassador Adolf Ritter von Wagner of Germany,

Mr. Hassan Mashhadi of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ambassador Stephen Ledogar of the United States.

26. In connection with the Week, the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs mounted a display of international legal instruments relating to disarmament and United Nations publications on disarmament. The Branch also participated in a meeting of the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (Geneva), which devoted a large part of its discussions to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An agenda for peace" (A/47/277-S/24111).

27. Similar events and activities are envisaged for Disarmament Week 1993.

28. During Disarmament Week, many United Nations information centres issued special backgrounders for radio, television and press services, organized exhibits, and cooperated with local non-governmental organizations in planning and organizing special observances. A 15-minute radio documentary entitled "Disarmament and Peace" was produced by the Department of Public Information in English and French.

E. Activities of the Department of Public Information

29. Over the past year, the Department of Public Information has continued to support the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme. Information products have focused on the need to curb the spread of weapons of mass destruction, to achieve further progress in conventional disarmament and to develop an international regime for monitoring the transfer of arms.

30. The Department has produced radio and video programmes on various aspects of disarmament and related issues for worldwide dissemination in official and non-official languages. The Radio Service devoted several programmes to such subjects as disarmament after the cold war, the chemical weapons Convention, promoting transparency in international arms transfers, and a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Video productions, which were widely disseminated, included editions of UN in Action/CNN World Report dealing with conversion and with chemical weapons.

31. A wide range of activities has been carried out both at Headquarters and through the network of Information Centres and services. Activities include guided tours at Headquarters, lectures, press conferences, seminars, meetings and screening or the loan of Department of Public Information films on disarmament. The Department produced a press kit (DPI/1314) on the Secretary-General's report on new dimensions of disarmament, noted above. Documents and other information materials on disarmament were on display at the Information Fair, held at Headquarters in October, and seen by 18,238 visitors. During the reporting period, the Public Inquiries Unit responded to more than 600 requests for disarmament materials and information.

32. The Information Centres, through their newsletters, special events and lectures, have drawn attention to the work of the United Nations in disarmament, in particular during Disarmament Week. In addition, they have provided press

coverage and media support for workshops and seminars organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

33. The Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, plans to issue informational leaflets on such subjects as the chemical weapons Convention and the arms register and to organize a number of events in connection with Disarmament Week 1993.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

34. Voluntary contributions remain the primary source of financing for the Office's activities to implement the Programme. On 30 October 1992, the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/37 A of 6 December 1991, convened the Tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign as an opportunity for Member States to provide financial support to the various activities of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

35. The Conference was attended by 72 delegations, 24 of which made statements. Although there was a significant increase from last year in the pledges to the Campaign, pledges to the Regional Centres remained meagre.

36. At the Conference, 21 States announced their pledges, all in convertible currency. In addition, written pledges were received from three Member States. A total of $276,765 was pledged to the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

37. Pledges were also made to the Regional Centres as follows: $114,375 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (of which $79,579 was earmarked for the Seminar on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Southern Africa held at Windhoek); $482,376 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (of which $450,000 was earmarked for the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues held at Kyoto, Japan); and $92,081 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (of which $72,581 was earmarked for the Seminar on Arms Proliferation and Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Latin America held at Asuncion, Paraguay). A total of $573,027 was pledged to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

38. In addition to the pledges made at the Pledging Conference, contributions were made by Member States to the Trust Fund up to 30 June 1993 amounting to $88,336 (see also A/CONF.161/2).

39. Arrangements are being made to hold an eleventh Pledging Conference, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/53 D. It will be convened by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1993.

40. For the implementation of the July 1992 to June 1993 programme of activities, the Trust Fund was charged $140,996 in convertible currency and $20,869 in non-convertible currency. The available balance (excluding unpaid pledges) that remained in the Trust Fund as at 30 June 1993 amounted to $268,891

in convertible and $13,265 in non-convertible currencies (at official rates as at 30 June 1993).

41. Any remaining funds will be used for the implementation of the proposed 1994 programme of activities. Use of non-convertible resources remaining in the Trust Fund will be determined in consultation with donor countries at a later stage.

ANNEX

Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (formerly the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign): summary status as at 30 June 1993

(United States dollars)

	Convertible	Non-convertible	Total
I. Income			
1982-June 1992			
Pledges by Member States	1 752 658	4 421 811	6 174 469
Contributions by private sources	161 121	-	161 121
Interest income	237 172	2 377	239 549
Subtotal	2 150 951	4 424 188	6 575 139
July 1992-June 1993			
Pledges by Member States	403 314	626	403 940
Contributions by private sources	25 000	-	25 000
Interest income	4 294	1 145	5 439
Miscellaneous income	4 501	-	4 501
Subtotal	437 109	1 771	438 880
Total income (1982-1993)	2 588 060	4 425 959	7 014 019
II. Expenditure			
1982-1992	1 719 770	2 623 084	4 342 854
July 1992-June 1993	140 189	3 940	144 129
Total expenditure (1982-1993)	1 859 959	2 627 024	4 486 983

	Convertible	Non-convertible	Total
III. Status as at 30 June 1993			
(a) Pledges and contributions			
Total pledges and contributions (1982-1993)	2 588 060	4 425 959	7 014 019
Less: Deposited pledges/ contributions	2 270 569	3 020 742	5 291 311
Less: Net loss on exchange on pledges	9 557	1 403 339	1 412 896
Outstanding pledges	307 934	1 878	309 812
(b) Deposited pledges and contributions	2 270 569	3 020 742	5 291 311
Less: Loss on exchange on cash balance	141 719	380 453	522 172
Less: Total expenditure	1 859 959	2 627 024	4 486 983
Balance excluding unpaid pledges 30 June 1993	268 891	13 265	282 156

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/327
24 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 113 of the provisional agenda*

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Report by the Secretary-General

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 47/102 of 16 December 1992 entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of sections I and II of that resolution. Section I of the resolution relates to international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking and section II relates to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against Illicit Production, Supply, Demand, Trafficking and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

2. Section II of the present report concerns the request made to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to study, in cooperation with relevant agencies, the involvement of children in drug-related criminal activities and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by children. Section III treats the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch with the Programme in its activities to counter drug-related criminality. Section IV refers to the request that the Programme analyse world-wide trends in the illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Section V concerns the report of the Programme to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on experience gained to date in implementing the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/CONF.85/15 and Corr.2). Section VI deals with the request to the Programme to report to the Commission on the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, improvements for the collection of data on illicit traffic and money-laundering as well as on the programme of technical cooperation with developing countries in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force.

3. With respect to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action referred to in section II of the resolution, the General Assembly has before it a detailed evaluating report by the Secretary-General (A/48/286) in response to its resolution 47/99.

4. Certain Programme activities related to other paragraphs of resolution 47/102 may also be of interest to the General Assembly. Thus, in paragraph 18 the Assembly encouraged Governments to nominate experts for the roster to be maintained by the Programme, to ensure that the Programme may draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes. Such a roster was established during 1992, and efforts are continuing in 1993 to obtain details from Governments, United Nations agencies and other organizations on additional qualified experts.

5. In paragraph 19 of section I of the resolution, the Assembly stressed the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In this connection, the Programme also made progress in the field of control over precursors and essential chemicals. The computerized data system for precursors and essential chemicals was expanded during 1992 to provide greater support to Member States in their efforts to prevent diversion. The third and final sessions of the working groups on the international databases and on draft guidelines for the prevention of diversion of precursors and essential chemicals

took place at Vienna in January 1993. In addition, a technical cooperation project, to be launched in 1993, has been approved. The project will involve activities in Asia aimed at developing effective control structures at the national level and subregional workshops to establish cooperation and mechanisms for identifying and interdicting suspicious transactions.

II. INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

6. In paragraph 8 of section I of resolution 47/102, the General Assembly requests the Programme, in cooperation with relevant agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to study the involvement of children in drug-related criminal activities and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by children, with a view to recommending measures that might be taken to address this problem.

7. The Programme has been aware of the growing problem of substance abuse among children and youth in many developing countries. Although reliable figures are not available, the number of children using drugs in developing countries is increasing. Cheap and easily available substances, such as solvents (glue and petrol in particular), and drugs such as cannabis are widely used especially by young children. Drug injecting is expanding among older children, increasing the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

8. The Programme has funded many projects on drug demand reduction in many Member States. These projects are carried out with the involvement of government agencies, non-governmental organizations and local communities, and many are focused on the deprived communities from which street children come and on street children themselves. The Programme has favoured integrated and comprehensive projects that provide immediate assistance to the needs of the youth at risk from drug abuse and that emphasize education and training to provide street children with significant options in their lives.

9. The Programme has developed research activities in different fields such as the root causes of drug abuse among young people and the nature of the street children problem; and the analysis of trends and patterns of drug abuse among youth based on the information contained in the annual report questionnaire and on ad hoc surveys funded by the Programme within the framework of a master-plan exercise or in the preparation of projects targeting street children or youth at risk.

10. During the past three years the Programme has cooperated with the World Health Organization (WHO) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990. A project proposal has been designed on the prevention of substance abuse and other important health-risk behaviour among children and youth in the Caribbean.

11. Cooperation with UNICEF has led, at field level, to discussions on the definition of comprehensive programmes addressing health and education of youth at risk in which drug demand reduction strategies should be included. The mandates of UNICEF and the Programme have been compared in order to define a common framework of cooperation.

12. UNICEF uses the term "children in especially difficult circumstances" (CEDC) as a general category for working children, street children, abused, neglected and abandoned children, and children in areas of armed conflict and disaster zones. Certainly, this definition also includes children who are users and abusers of dangerous substances, which include not only drugs but also chemical inhalants of different sorts, such as solvents, adhesives and fuel gases and other substances subject to local abuse. The UNICEF commitment to the problem of drug abuse among CEDC is clearly stated in the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s from the World Summit for Children (A/45/625, annex) which contains a specific reference to drug abuse in paragraph 24:

> "Drug abuse has emerged as a global menace to very large numbers of young people and, increasingly, children - including permanent damage incurred in the pre-natal stages of life. Concerted action is needed by Governments and intergovernmental agencies to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to counter this tragedy. Equally important is community action and education, which are vitally needed to curb both the supply of and the demand for illicit drugs. Tobacco and alcohol abuse are also problems requiring action, especially preventive measures and education among young people".

13. Furthermore the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, includes one article requesting "State Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (article 33).

14. UNICEF experience with the problem of street children and CEDC in general demonstrates the need for a comprehensive and preventive approach when designing programmes and projects for CEDC. The Programme is cooperating with several UNICEF offices in the field to define preventive programmes which can be developed to tackle the root causes of poverty and deprivation among children in general and drug abuse in particular.

III. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME AND THE CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH

15. In section I, paragraph 11, of resolution 47/102 the Assembly recommended that the Programme invite the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in its activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering, to ensure complementarity of their efforts and to avoid duplication.

16. Since 1992, intergovernmental bodies have increasingly stressed the need for active cooperation between the Programme and the Branch and for close coordination of their drug-related activities. Resolutions have been passed to that effect by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (resolutions 11 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992 and 10 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993) and the Economic and Social

Council (resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992). Furthermore, the Assembly, in paragraph 9 of its resolution 47/91 of 16 December 1992, requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for assisting the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in performing its functions as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and for ensuring the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

17. A number of initiatives have been taken to implement these resolutions. One of the most important so far has been the drafting of a joint position paper by the Programme and the Branch on international cooperation in crime prevention and drug control, which will be submitted to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1995. The draft of this strategic document will be reviewed by the forthcoming Subcommittee on International Drug Abuse Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, scheduled for September 1993, and will be considered by both the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute is also contributing to its preparation.

18. Most of the concrete and practical collaboration between the Programme and the Branch in the past year has been in the legal field. A joint fact-finding mission to Albania laid the foundation for more systematic collaborative missions. These are particularly appropriate where the requesting State needs assistance in upgrading its domestic laws, judicial systems and arrangements in line with international drug control conventions as well as assistance in dealing with other areas of serious crime and with crime prevention, or in improving the fairness, efficiency, management or administration of its criminal justice and related systems.

19. Other collaborative activities have focused on improving the effectiveness of implementation of international legal and judicial cooperation in drug-related and other serious crime (e.g. mutual legal assistance and extradition). Some examples are as follows:

(a) The Programme held an expert working group meeting on mutual legal assistance and related confiscation in Vienna in February 1993 with support and expert participation provided by the Branch. The group examined implementation experience to date, identified legal and operational problems impeding effective implementation and developed strategies and recommendations to overcome them;

(b) The Branch participated in the Interregional Investigation Techniques Course on Money-laundering, organized by the Programme, held in Malta from 7 to 9 March 1993;

(c) The Programme will participate in an ad hoc expert working group meeting organized by the Branch and scheduled to be held from 18 to 21 October 1993 on the development of model legislation to foster reliance on model treaties.

20. At a more everyday level, the legal assistance unit of the Programme and its counterpart in the Branch are collaborating in the development of model legislation to provide the legislative foundation for concluding bilateral or regional model treaties for international cooperation, such as those on extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 45/116 and 45/117 of 14 December 1990, while at the same time monitoring international cooperation obligations of States parties to the international drug control conventions.

21. Since the social-science-based research and policy analysis capability of the Programme are still being developed, there has been less opportunity for immediate collaboration in this area. Proposals for joint activities on the impact of the new requirements of drug abuse control on criminal justice systems have been developed and are under review. Practical collaborative work should begin before the end of 1993.

IV. WORLD-WIDE TRENDS IN ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND TRANSIT

22. In section I, paragraph 14, of resolution 47/102, the Assembly requested the Programme to analyse world-wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem.

23. In 1992 and 1993 the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with its practice in previous years, considered trends in illicit drug traffic through the reports of its subsidiary bodies, namely the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEAs) in each region, including Europe in 1993, together with the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. These reports supplement the analysis of the world situation, by region, that is included in the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board.

24. The report of each subsidiary body contains a chapter on the current situation and trends in illicit drug traffic in the region. The full reports of subsidiary body meetings are available to the Commission in the form of conference room papers, while a separate document contains these specific chapters along with matters arising which may require action by the Commission.

25. The subsidiary bodies, meeting in working groups, examine urgent topics and specific matters concerning the work of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, primarily within their respective regions but also of an interregional nature. Many of these concern emerging trends in illicit traffic, methods of concealment and variations in routes used, along with the introduction of improved methods of cooperation between the enforcement agencies of different States or the introduction and effective use of new investigation techniques, especially those highlighted in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the use of which is encouraged in the Global Programme of Action.

26. Additionally, the working groups of subsidiary bodies make recommendations which, in the last two years, have been primarily addressed to States of the

regions to encourage them to deal with problem areas and cultivate more effective enforcement methods and cooperation between drug enforcement agencies and States. Recommendations that are endorsed by the plenary meeting and later noted by the Commission are re-examined at the next meeting of the subsidiary body from the viewpoint of progress in implementation. Working groups meeting in 1992 made recommendations on illicit traffic by sea, including the use of cargo containers; the investigation, confiscation and forfeiture of the proceeds of illicit drug traffic; improved cooperation between police and customs; precursors; and combating the use by traffickers of new routes and methods of concealment, such as the use of rapid courier services.

V. EXPERIENCE GAINED IN RELATION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OF 1988

27. In section I, paragraph 10, of resolution 47/102, the Assembly requested the Programme to include in its report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a section on experience gained in implementing the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 including recommendations and strategies for its further implementation. The report to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/1993/3) detailed the range of services available to States in the field of legal assistance in connection with the implementation of the 1988 Convention. In this context, reference was made to the programme of legal workshops organized by the Programme and to the preparation of model legislation for different legal systems. In addition, the Commission considered the report of the Expert Working Group on Mutual Legal Assistance and related International Confiscation (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.13) which was convened by the Programme to make recommendations to States on ways to improve mutual legal assistance between States in order to further implement article 7 of the 1988 Convention.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG ABUSE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM, COLLECTION OF DATA ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

28. In section I, paragraph 22, of resolution 47/102, the Assembly requested the Programme to report to the Commission on progress made in obtaining reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS) on the project to determine possible improvements to the international system for the collection of data on illicit traffic and money-laundering and on the programme of technical cooperation with developing countries in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force.

29. The report of the Executive Director to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session (E/CN.7/1993/3) contained a summary of the development of IDAAS and mention was made of the difficulties encountered, in part because of definitional inconsistencies and insufficient data from countries. It was reported that a long-term programme is being prepared in order to increase both the quality and quantity of information entering the IDAAS data bank. An encouraging development was reported in the launching of the Rapid Abuse

Assessment System, designed to provide developing countries with a reasonably inexpensive tool to determine the nature and extent of their drug abuse problems.

30. The Executive Director also reported to the Commission on a low cost initiative permitting the Programme, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization to develop an on-line computer link to provide access to their data on illicit trafficking. This system began functioning at the end of 1992.

31. The Executive Director reported that in 1992 the Programme and the Financial Action Task Force agreed through an exchange of letters to carry out technical work in the field of money-laundering and seizure of assets, with particular emphasis on law enforcement. The programme of assistance will include legislative assistance, training and advisory services. The Programme also financed an executive awareness course for law enforcement officials from Egypt, India, Kenya, Malta, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe, held at Vancouver, Canada, in October 1992, and an intensive operations-oriented course for law enforcement officers from the same States and Nigeria, held in Malta in March 1993.